

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1736.

71. 408.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Quis qui magnarum rerum consilia suscipiunt, estimare debent, an quod inchoatur Republica optile, ipsi gloriolum, aut promptum effectum, aut certe non arduum sit.
TACITUS, Hist. Lib. II.

SIR,



Great Men have commonly an Ambition to immortalize their Name, and ennoble their Posterity, this Speech of *Mucianus in Tacitus*, points out to them, that it is their first and principal Business, to consider seriously, what they are going to engage in; whether it be a Work which really tends to promote the publick Interest and Welfare of their Country; whether 'tis sure to bring forth Praise and Reputation to themselves, or what may probably be accomplished with Ease, or without any great Difficulty. Now methinks, there seems to be so much Wisdom in these few Words of this great Roman, that if they were well weighed and judged, no Man can mistake the Way that leads to Fame and immortal Glory. The Interest and Welfare of our Country, is what he puts us in Mind of first; it being this, which ought to be the nearest to our Heart, and to have a sovereign Sway over every Thought and Meditation: And this Point being thus settled, it is his principal Duty therefore, to set up for a Patriot, to take particular Care, in his Manners and Actions, clearly and undeniably, approve him to be a sincere and generous Friend to his Country, and that he is impell'd by other Motives, but those of serving it, and promoting its Interest and Glory: This is the Basis upon which he is to build his Praise, and to display his Glory; and if this is not the Principle upon which he acts, he is only filling the World with Amusement and Impertinency; is only labouring to betray his own Ignorance and Folly, to murder his own Reputation, and to involve himself in universal Shame and Contempt. Hath the *Craftsman* then writ upon these generous and ever laudable Principles? Hath he made these the Rule of his Labours? Hath he in any of his famous Writings, proved a hearty Attachment to the Interest and Glory of his Country, distinct and separate from all other Motives? Hath he any where shewn that he is inclin'd to any other Views? Does it appear that his Ambition stretches after nothing else? No, — quite the Reverse: His own Writings turn Evidence against him; they prove that he set out with a Heart full of Gall and Bitterness, with a Mouth full of cruel and execrable Denunciations against the M—y; that the Interest of his Country, and the sacred Rights of Liberty, are only specious Pretences to justify the Guilt and Infamy of his Cause; a mere device to delude the People, and to involve them in all the Calamity, which civil Rage and Distraction bring upon them: Can he acquire himself of Envy, Jealousy, Prejudice, implacable Hatred, Malice and Revenge to the best, the ablest, the most candid, and the sereneest Man, that ever sat at the helm of State? No, — like so many evil Fiends, they incessantly haunt this Writer, while the Despair gratifying their Appetites, puts him out of all patience: We have shewn that he swells with the enormity of them all, and that under the Captivity of self, he endeavours to alienate the Affection of the People from their Sovereign, and to irritate them against the M—y. Yes, — such are his Aims who would be idoliz'd as a Patriot, and reverenc'd as a benevolent Friend to the common Interest of Mankind. That the true Patriot is, and how he will always have, has been sufficiently discover'd in shewing the Difference between a laudable Ambition, and a contemptible one; between a generous Emulation, and an invidious one. An honest and open Soul, that with any Sense of Honour, Love and Gratitude, will always be first in praising, and last in censuring others: will connive at the Foibles of his Neighbour, and treat his Character with Tenderness, and rather

study to conceal his Blemishes than expose them. Such a one also will rather strive to adorn his Name with the Praise of Virtue, than cover the Rewards of it; will be more anxious to deserve them, than to obtain them; and having deserv'd them, will deem it his greatest Happiness and Glory. The Pomp and Splendor of the Great he neither covets nor envies; all that is beyond the Medium, he looks upon as superfluous and unnecessary. If he has but a moderate Competency; such as keeps him from Dependence, Contempt, and Ridicule, he is thankful to his God, and thinks himself blest. And as the good Christian seeks not to bestow his Charity upon his Fellow Creatures in the Eye of the World, but rather delights in giving it unseen, so will the true Patriot rather labour to promote the publick Interest and Welfare of his Country in the Shades of Obscurity, than aim to make himself Popular amongst the Vulgar; * and to be caress'd by those who seldom think a Moment alike, and are for the most Part incapable of distinguishing their own Good, and judging what is most conducive to it. Does the *Craftsman* write then upon these noble Motives? Does he practise these excellent Virtues? No — he acts counter to them all. Were we to turn over all his Works, and to abstract the coolest of his Thoughts, where shall we find one that is not tinctur'd with Spleen to the M—y? This is what he first set out with, and what he still vents in every Paper; † what proves him to loath his own State, and to long for that of other Men, to be a Slave to Ambition, and implacable in his Hate, because he cannot attain his Ends. The People want nothing; they possess every thing, which can make them rich and easy; and if they are not happy, it is their own Faults. ‡ For Happiness depends upon a pleasant, a cheerful, a generous, an even and benevolent Temper; and the Man that is of this Disposition, not only makes himself happy, but also communicates the Blessing to all that approach him: Whereas, he that's of a morose, invidious, repining, and covetous one, not only makes himself miserable, but others too. What then can we think of the *Craftsman*, who is always anticipating Misfortunes, and prognosticating the greatest Evils to Mankind? Ought we to believe such a one sincere in the Interest of his Country? That he is a Friend to Peace and human Society? That he is under any Concern for our Happiness? No, — We have prov'd him to act in Opposition to them all; and that in the midst of the greatest Plenty, which the diffusive Hand of Providence can bestow, he would deprive us from tasting the Blessing. — But to conclude; there are few but what are fond of signalizing themselves by something in this Life, and the Desire of acquiring an honest Fame, and transmitting a Name to Posterity, adorn'd with Praise, is certainly the most noble and useful Motive which can excite the Soul of Man to Action. This is that great Glory, which all the Sons of heroic Virtue, and of an exalted Genius, are always aspiring after; nor is any thing more easy to attain to, if they set out without Envy, Avarice, and Prejudice. But of all the laudable Undertakings, and adventurous Enterprises of the Brave and Generous, the pure Zeal of serving their Country, of promoting its Interest, and advancing its Glory, is far the best and greatest, and what shall raise them the noblest and most lasting Monument. This being that which not only gilds their Name with Praise, and adorns their Persons with Honour while Living; but what revives them after they are dead, associates them with the World they had a Being in, and commands them to the Intimacy and Imitation of Mankind. Their great and generous Actions, and those admirable Scenes of Delight, which their Manners display, and the History of their virtuous Lives reveals, make them always flourishing in the full Bloom of Youth, still gathering and still imparting Praise to the World, and still giving the

best Lessons of Instruction, to all who are ambitious to tread in the Steps of Honour, to range the great Circle of Renown, and to shine in the Zenith of Glory. It was this unbounded Love and pure Zeal for their Country, this honest and laudable Spirit of Ambition, this Catholick Benevolence for the common Good and Interest of Mankind, which, in spite of all the Envy and Prejudice of the World, the Assaults and Hostilities of Time, hath preserved the Names of the Grecian Worthies from Mortality, and immortalized the God-like Chiefs of Rome. And it is this which shall distinguish the true Patriots of Great Britain from the false ones, the Ministry from the *Craftsmen*, and record the former with Lustre in the everlasting Annals of Fame.

From your very humble Servant,
W. H.

A Letter, giving an Account of a miraculous flowing of Blood, in imitation of what is done at Naples, with regard to the pretended Blood of St. Januarius; as was mentioned in our last.

SIR,

Miracle! a Miracle! you will certainly stand amazed at the sudden change of Opinion, in a Man who, you know, is an Enemy to all Superstition: You will answer me in the Language of the Greeks, *Θαύματα πλεονεξίαι* (Miracles are for Fools) But I shall now say, *Θαύματα σοφίαι* (Miracles are for the Wise and Learned.)

The other Day, I was at a Meeting of learned Men, in quality of an Admirer of Learning: I am well assured, you will not refuse the Title of learned Men to the President, the Directors, and many other worthy Members of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, who were all of them treated at a truly philosophical Feast by Mr. Neuman, Counsellor to his Prussian Majesty, Physician, Professor of Chymistry, and in that Art, one of the greatest Men of the Age.

The Table was furnished with all Manner of Refreshments both for Body and Soul: But that, which in my Opinion exceeded all, was the Miracle that was served up as the last Course; a Miracle, which he set in so clear a Light, that none but harden'd Infidels could doubt of it.

This Gentleman caus'd to be brought out of his Treasury (I mean his Laboratory, which is one of the neatest and best contrived that can be seen) three Chrystal Vials, each of which (to use the Words of Father Labat, speaking of the Miracle of St. Januarius's Blood at Naples) contain'd a Substance of very small Bulk, being dry, black, and so hard, that when he shook the Vials, it made a rattling Noise against the Sides. We were no fewer than fourteen Witnesses of this, and we examin'd strictly into the Matter.

Then the same Gentleman caus'd a humane Skull to be brought: There is no Necessity to believe it was that of St. Januarius. 'Tis sufficient, that it wrought the same Miracle: For he no sooner took the first Vial and moved it near to the Skull, but the mentioned Substance grew Red, and (as Father Labat expresses it) became thinner and fluid, swell'd beyond its former Dimensions, and fill'd the Vial. Behold a Miracle, that gives Assurance of the Favour of the protecting Saint.

The second Vial being brought near to the Skull, it flow'd but a very little: A Token of but an indifferent Share of the same Favour.

The third Vial, containing the same Substance, was likewise brought near the Skull: But the mentioned Substance, continued dry, black and hard: The Reason was, because Hereticks were present, (for such were we all, according to the Style of Rome) and therefore disagreeable to the Saint, who was angry to see his Relicks treated with so little Veneration.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a true Account of the Miracle that we saw. I can find no Difference between this, and the Miracle so often wrought at Naples; except it be, that we omitted on this Occasion, the Ceremonies that are there used with so much Gravity; and likewise, that the Gentleman who shew'd it us, had no Design, either to blind our Eyes, or lighten our Pockets.

* *Interdum vulgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.*

Horace Epist. 1. Lib. II.

† *Cui placet alterius, sua nimis est odio fors*

Quod petis, hic est;

Hor. Epist. 14. Lib. I.

‡ *Est Habitus, antequam sit se non deficit aquas*

Epist. 11.



If the Reverend Fathers, the Priests at Naples, were but as Generous and Communicative, as this worthy Physician, they would discover their Secrets to somebody or other, and not suffer the World to be any longer deceiv'd.

I am,
Yours, &c.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise issued out an Extent for levying the Penalty of 100 l. on the Goods and Chattles of Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, Surgeon and Apothecary, in Turnmill-street, near Saffron-hill, who was on Thursday last convicted before their Honours for selling spirituous Liquors contrary to Act of Parliament.

We hear that Mr. John Thomas, Chymist, at Shoreditch, who at the same Time was convicted for an Offence of the like Nature, will petition the Commissioners, in order to have his Fine mitigated.

On Wednesday last as some Carpenters were at Work at Mr. Harwood's Brewhouse, Shoreditch, in propping up the Roof, in order to slide a great Copper into its proper Place, one of the Rascals gave Way and fell down upon Mr. Grace, Master Copper-Smith, and bruised him in such a Manner, that his Life is despaired of.

We hear that the Lord Mayor Elect, intends to keep his Mayoralty at Vintners Hall.

His Lordship will, in a Day or two, be presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor for his Approbation, according to Custom.

On Thursday Night last died in the 85th Year of his Age, at — Spilman's, Esq; in Red Lion Street, Holborn, Charles Le Gros, Esq; formerly a Major, and an Experienced Officer in the Army.

The same Evening died in Carey-street, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Miss Atwood, Daughter of Mr. Atwood, an eminent Counsellor at Law.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 3 Prisoners were tried and acquitted: The Three mentioned in our former, received Sentence of Death; after which the Court proceeded to give Judgment on Abraham Wells, Susan Wells, and John Lyon (for the Perjury sworn on Bonner's Trial) which was, that Abraham Wells and John Lyon, should stand in the Pillory Twice, be imprisoned for 6 Months, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour; and that Susan Wells should be imprisoned for three Months. Daniel Malden was brought down and received his former Judgment. One was burnt in the Hand.

The Judgment given by the Court against the Goodman's Fields Rioters, is as follows:

Robert Page, Thomas Puttroyd, and Joshua Hall, sentenced to be imprisoned for Two Years, to find Security for good Behaviour for 7 Years, the Principals in 100 l. each, the Bail in 50 l. each.

William Ormond Rod, and Robert Mickey, sentenced to be imprisoned for one Year, to find Security for good Behaviour for 4 Years, the Principals in the Sum of 100 l. each, and the Bail in 50 l. each.

Mrs. Mapp, the famous Bone-Setter of Epsom; will be at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields this Evening, to see a Comedy call'd, *The Wife's Relief*; and a Pantomime Entertainment call'd, *The Worm Doctor, or, Harlequin Female Bone-Setter*.

The Oration at the Oratory To-morrow in the Evening, will be, moral and religious Observations on the Balance of Religion Abroad, and the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ryswick now agitated; a Gentleman will deliver a Discourse on a select Subject. — In the Evening, a Lecture on the Force of sudden and unexpected Chances in publick Events, and a publick Disputation, a Gentleman Opponent, whether the Scot's Word be right, that no Man will die till his Time come: — The Gentleman's proper University is carried on Daily in private Institutes.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 5 8ths. India nothing done. South Sea 100 Old Annuity 144. New Ditto 111 1 8th. Three per Cent. 105 7 8ths. Emperor's Loan 117 1 half. Royal Assurance 112 1 half. London Assurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 61. 4s. to 5s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 2s. to 4s. Prem. South Sea ditto no Price. New Bank Circulation 11. 2s. 6d. to 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 1 half to 5 1 half Premium. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3 4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1 half to 5 8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 1st Day of December next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 3d Day of January following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

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II. On REVEALED RELIGION, and the Great Truths discover'd to us by CHRISTIANITY, viz.

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|---|--|
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Juxta se posita magis elucescunt.

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Now also is the Axe laid to the Root of the Tree; and every Tree that bringeth not forth good Fruit, shall be hewn down and cast into the Fire. Mat. iii. 10.

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